

WALL STREET NEWS

Market Shows Dullness, Yet Strength Is Increased.

BUSINESS GROWING BRIGHTER

Deep Money, with Railroad Earnings Continuing to Show Improvement, Makes Outlook for Future Bright as at Any Time This Year—Steel Report Is Good.

New York, July 4.—The week in which the stock exchange adjourns for the Fourth of July holiday is proverbially stagnant in a stock market sense, the record being indeed that the week is one of the duller of the year, and the quietness of the market was intensified last week by the fact that the stock exchange holiday was of triple rather than single character.

The real reason for market dullness at this period is, of course, that the semi-annual financial settlements then take place all over the world, and that so far as our own country is especially concerned it is the critical season as regards the crops. Nevertheless, although these influences combined to reduce the volume of transactions in stocks last week, the most prominent feature of the market was that strength in it gradually increased.

Throughout the week prices hovered in the neighborhood of the highest of the year, and when business left off on Friday, not to be resumed until the following Tuesday, average figures were the highest of the week; and pretty nearly at top notch. The course pursued by values in what could only have been expected in view of the financial matters are shaping themselves, even if it is still true that a large number of people would like to see a more reactionary spirit exhibit itself in order that they might buy stocks more advantageously.

Business Growing Brighter.

But the truth is that the whole financial and business outlook is continually brightening. Every occurrence tends to strengthen the general situation in all respects and the instinctive tendency of the security market, rising superior to all artificial restraints, is to advance.

It is very probable that greater barriers would be presented to this rising tide than are now offered if money rates here instead of varying between 1-1/2 and 2 per cent at a period of the year when a call for funds is made only inferior in extent to that witnessed on December 10th should become materially stiffer. But the overwhelming likelihood is that money rates will not be a factor in the situation at all except as encouraging purchases of stocks until the time later in the year when crop-moving business is in full swing.

It looked a few weeks ago as if higher rates were near at hand, inasmuch as our local clearing house surplus was reduced to figures that were no longer flattering as compared to those of preceding years, but a flood of money began to pour in here from the West, and the usual borrowings of our bankers began to be made in Europe in anticipation, after the usual course, of European payments for our foodstuffs bought in the autumn. Then the positive force beyond last week's stock market, so far as any was exerted at all, was the constantly improving outlook for the crops. Another week of the "critical season" has passed, and the better shape than they were in several days previously, and that the government agricultural report as of date of July 1, which will appear during the coming week, will show that the crops are always do, that the crops have bettered instead of deteriorated during the month of June.

Harvests Are Abundant.

Every intelligent person fully understands that the question of higher or lower markets and of larger or smaller surpluses in the country this year will depend more than anything else upon the outcome of the harvests. There are strong reasons for confidence that these harvests will be abundant, if not indeed, in many cases, actually "bumper," and therefore with money as cheap as it is the stock market is impelled to discount after its invariable fashion the daily development of conditions making these reasons even more strong.

There is little to say about the business of the country except that it still continues to grow better in the same slow and sustained way that it has throughout the year, although the improvement in the steel trade is more marked than in any other quarter. The recent hot weather, uncomfortable as it has been, has not hurt the steel trade, and the farmers have been delighted with the warmth that has fairly lifted their crops out of the ground in the last fortnight the sellers of dry goods and business men generally have been no less so.

Railroad earnings are not slackening, the only change here being that many of the larger lines, notably the Union Pacific, which cut down their operating expenses to low figures during the hard times and were perfectly enabled to do so because of the expenditures for improvements in the previous years, are now once more and with equal propriety putting their operating ratio back to more normal figures.

Increases in net earnings may not, therefore, be so much larger heretofore as they were a short time ago, but there is no lessening of the probability that they will still be such as to justify larger distributions if the autumn fulfills the promises regarding the crops that the summer has thus far equaled in propitiousness.

The increase in the volume of the steel and iron business is phenomenal. The United States Steel Corporation is taking orders at the rate of \$500,000 a day, which is, of course, more business than the concern could handle if the orders were in every case accompanied with specifications and kept up at the same rate for a number of months. It is a fact, however, that the specifications upon old orders are coming in at an en-larging rate, and that a pronounced feature of the business is the desire of consumers to have the deliveries for which contracts have been made.

BRITISH FLAG STIRS IRE.

Protest of Patriotic Americans a Surprise to Captain of Vessel.

Bedford, Conn., July 4.—Because he hoisted a British flag on the mainmast of his vessel here to-day, Capt. C. B. Merriam, of the British schooner King Joseph, aroused the ire of some patriotic Americans, and they made complaint to the police.

Chief Brennan went down to the canal and had a talk with the captain, and the latter hauled down the British flag. "It is ridiculous," he said, "to find fault with the display of my flag. I ran it up as a mark of respect to the United States. I have done the same thing many times in Boston, New York, and other American ports, and no complaint was made."

"In fact, it would be disrespectful to the United States if I didn't run up my flag on this holiday. I was trying to do the nice thing."

Capt. Merriam is a Nova Scotian.

VIEWS OF PEOPLE ON MANY TOPICS

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

Notice to Contributors: Please keep all letters for this column within the limits of 300 words. If you find that your communication, when finished, exceeds this length, do a little pruning. Edit it. Cut out all superfluous. If you do not the Editorial Department will. And the very point that you were most anxious to make may be unwittingly sacrificed. So be your own editor; and compress your views to 300 words. That is the maximum length.

July 4.

Editor The Washington Herald: Life is full of tragedies. Why select the Fourth of July, or Independence Day, as particularly distressing because of accidents? Many would abolish Independence Day, not because of accidents, but for a reason bordering on treason.

I should like to know why people who are so worried over possible Fourth of July accidents don't have something to say against automobiles, ocean navigation, railroads, swimming, and aquatic sports, all of which are listing tragedies every day.

What is there in any sort of life that is nontragic? And what would life be without tragedies? There would be nothing doing.

I do not think there is a holiday in the American calendar so beneficial in many ways as our Independence Day. It lives up the whole year, does lots for trade, and lots for inventive genius and new machines and ideas. We now have battles of airships in the clouds. Such spectacles inspire young minds and lead to bigger wonders. Let the fireworks go. Our country must not be too sensitive over our joy of ancient history.

ORVILLE H. KIMBALL.

New York.

Immigration and Colonization.

Editor The Washington Herald: America is the world's home—the desire of nations—and the English language the tongue of the universe. From Hudson Bay, on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico, on the south, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every acre of the uncultivated soil, now barren of fruit, calls out each morning for settlement and improvement. Every passenger boat entering American ports should have a ship of the continent in the cabin and steerage with all the trunk lines of railroads distinctly marked, the chief cities and towns, the rivers, gulfs, lakes, and bays, mountain ranges, the divisions of States, Territories, and provinces, and the principal guide books in the languages of Europe. On board of these lines should be a gentleman and lady informant whose duty should be to take charge of the maps, and answer all questions relating thereto.

Each and every State, Territory, and province should have boards of immigration at each port of entry, and each capital with officers at fixed salaries, who would look after the immigrant, and do all in his power to establish homes. Such action would build up a keen and wide-awake rivalry, and to a great extent lessen the congestion that yearly takes place in our seaports. It would, naturally, embrace agriculture, mechanics, and the different occupations of Americans. The immigration officers would be the chief friend of the immigrant, from the oldest to the youngest, from the least to the greatest, and would look after their transportation to future homes, and impart to them all needed information. These boards of immigration would be in correspondence with foreign consuls, immigrant agents, and all those who are desirous of establishing settlements in grand and free America.

What is a State but one great family? We may cry out against paternalism daily, but all history has demonstrated that as the people are so will the government be. If intelligent, industrious, and virtuous, then the golden wheels of administration will roll as harmoniously as the planets in their orbits, but if ignorant, idle, and debased, then all is jar, confusion, and disorder, then all the miseries that certainly follow. There is room in North America for all the millions who may seek our shores, and the time will come when one may ride in an electric car from Portland to Prince Rupert or Seattle, from Hudson to New Orleans or Galveston, and see waving fields of grain and waving cotton, and the blessed land blossoming as the rose under the happy reign of peace and prosperity.

DAVID S. COPELAND.

Home Colonization.

Editor The Washington Herald: The general policy of colonizing the poor from densely populated cities has long been practiced in Holland with great success. Something has been done by the Salvation Army in London, also in this country, in New Jersey and the West.

A distinguished member of the Washington bar, Thomas J. Durant, wrote extensively upon this subject in the early '70s. His views are embodied in a bill introduced by H. B. Wright in Congress, which was strongly supported by the labor organizations. At that time there were still large tracts of public land. The country was in a desperate financial condition, and though this measure was one of relief to the vast body of unemployed, it failed to pass. Senator Leland Stanford followed that bill with another providing for organized cooperative colonization, with loans to enable the working people to start industrial settlements. This was his last public act, and he was supported by him in a most impressive speech as he stood in the shadow of death. The bill was smothered in committee. There is a revival of interest in the idea of home colonization, which is being urged by many workers along the line of civic improvement, and should lead to some practical results.

Those who need the benefit of such a plan need also to learn agriculture. This can be taught only on small tracts under thorough and systematic tillage. Agricultural education must attend every attempt to settle city people on land.

Near the railroad lines, along the rivers and seacoast of the South are millions of acres of good land for sale on most liberal terms. If Congress and the States would unite with the great capitalists and municipal corporations to secure these lands, resurvey them into small tracts, and sell them to actual settlers on long credit, great and lasting good would be done. It is a simple business proposition, and resources now wasted, and open the door of opportunity to thousands. The returns from such an enterprise would be remunerative. It is no rash experiment proposed for the first time. The reports of the Labor Bureau give the results of the system as practiced in Holland for the last thirty years. Of course, business methods are necessary, and honest administration must be secured. With that, it is possible to move surplus population from the squalor and misery of the city and make it happy and self-supporting in the country. In well ordered communities the children will have

the opportunities for good education and pleasant employment. They will gain in every way and become valuable citizens. They will benefit the country by restoring home industry and opening home markets. Progressive as our country is in mechanical invention and in every form of material conquest over nature, we are behind in much that pertains to social well-being.

Some time the American people will tire of these foes which strew the land with wounded, mutilated, and dead bodies, and resort to more than many a battle field. Heretofore measures may be needed to protect the nation's life from them. Home colonization will help and save multitudes of the unfortunate and unemployed, if carried out in an organized manner.

EDWARD DANIELS.

Philanthropy vs. Ethical Morality.

Editor The Washington Herald:

The question is simply this: Of our millionaire classes—the so-called righteous rich, those who through inheritance or otherwise have acquired their wealth in ways considered proper and legitimate; or the so-called predatory rich, or those whose wealth results from manipulation, the conduct of business of an insidious or degrading character, or through trade rates which enabled them to monopolize the trade in their particular lines, thereby enabling them to enrich themselves at the expense of the public—the question is, which of these classes has done, and is doing, most for the benefit of the masses, relieving their sufferings from want and destitution and aiding them not only in the struggle for existence, but to make what is regarded as a success of life—in other words, opening for them the doors of hope and opportunity, so that if they are not too stupid, they may not only aspire to, but attain the full measure of their hopes and aspirations with respect to worldly matters and affairs.

As a subsidiary and collateral question it might also be pertinent to inquire which of these classes is most entitled to credit or commendation for its philanthropic or humanitarian acts and efforts in these regards, the answer presumably depending largely on the motives which may influence the respective parties thereto, some doubtless being influenced through pure benevolence and love of the fellow man, while others may be actuated largely through vanity or quins of conscience, or both vanity and conscience.

FRASER SMALL.

Pay-as-you-enter Cars.

Editor The Washington Herald:

After a careful inspection of all the merits and demerits of the pay-as-you-enter cars on the different lines in this city, the consensus of opinion is not a flattering testimonial of their approval or acceptance without decided opposition.

We may call white black forever, but it does not make it so.

The glaring inconveniences of this new style of car become more and more pronounced with each succeeding day of their use.

As a general thing, Washington people take to oddities as well as a duck takes to the water, but when it comes to the matter of the most glaring inconveniences in the personnel of everyday life, as regards comfort and convenience in the daily or hourly trips on the new cars, when compared with the universal lines of street cars in the country at large, personal comfort in the transit is quite as essential as speed.

The greater length of the car the greater the inconvenience in reaching the exit, and if you happen to crowd into a well-filled car and have only a short distance to ride, it is doubly so.

People prefer the style of the common car for convenience and will allow the pay-as-you-enter cars to pass and wait for the old car in preference to the discomforts of the new ones.

The ingress and egress at both ends of the old cars, at the same time, is a most convincing evidence in practice of its great utility over the inconveniences of the new ones.

The greatest good to the greatest number in the shortest space of time is distinctly American, all over, and the people appreciate it to the full, and in no place are its benefits appreciated to a greater extent than in the common street cars of the day.

Public opinion did not ask for this change, and public opinion does not sustain it.

A. M. BROWN.

The Tariff Question.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Below you will find the homely sentiments of an ordinary citizen on the work being enacted by the Legislature of the United States on the tariff.

Our representatives, in deciding the schedules for the new tariff with which they propose to burden the people, have lost sight of an apparent fact, known to many intelligent citizens, that certain of our great national assets have been so wasted as to threaten their extinction.

These assets, timber, coal, and the people's stock of patience, confidence in their representatives. This last valuable asset has been lost to the people at large by the manner in which their rightful demands for reduced tariff rates have been met by Congress, and in so acting they bring themselves face to face with the wrath of the people, which they will have to face at the next election.

The high price of timber makes it impossible for the poorer class of people to build their own homes.

The high tariff rates on timber and coal boost up the price of the products by preventing competition. Then, again, our representatives seem to have forgotten the meaning of the terms "essentials" and "luxuries," and, by keeping up the rates on the "essentials" have made them the "luxuries," and, vice versa, by lowering the rates on "luxuries" made them the "essentials"—a very queer state of affairs. Our representatives have so little difficulty in earning their wages as to forget others that don't have the same ease in earning theirs.

The foreigners call us a nation of shopkeepers, and there is reason and truth in the epithet.

In order to get the votes of their constituents, Senators and Congressmen have voice to revision downward in the tariff schedule before the ingathering at the polls. They have since repudiated these statements by casting their votes for higher tariff rates, thus making it plain to all that they valued the patronage of the manufacturers rather than that of the plain people. But this failure to heed the wishes of the people will treasure up wrath against the day of wrath when the next voting time comes around, for the people will voice their contempt for these representatives who have repudiated their spoken and written word by casting their votes for more responsible

The courageous Western Senators, elected by direct vote of their constituents, have stood manfully, in most cases, by their constituents, thus teaching the people at large the value of direct primaries; and this lesson will not be forgotten.

The final say-so is in the hands of the citizen. There'll come a time some day, the song puts it, and this saying is

Christianity—What Is It?

Editor The Washington Herald:

But for the seriousness involved it were trenching upon the serio-comic to see the disquisitions, long drawn out, championing the "separation of church and state," whose defense throughout our borders is nonexistent as the windmills of the redoubtable knight, Don Quixote.

It is a far cry, however, from this favorite exercise to the tangible, momentous proposition of "Christianity." The importance of this factor in our country's history was well emphasized in these terms, viz:

"My belief embraces the divinity of Christ and a recognition of Christianity as the mightiest factor in the world's civilization."

This was the deliberative declarative statement from the White House of no less remarkable a personality than a man who in a trifle over two years thereafter, mortally stricken down, strove with his falling breath to protect his assassin from merited vengeance; a close following of a greater character who did a similar thing in seeking to shield his murderers from a greater vengeance in asking, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." Surely the judgment of our latest martyr President must count for much, and backed up by a life such as his!

We know the meaning of Calvinism and Darwinism, and so on through the alphabet, embodying as they do the underlying principles, beliefs, and utterances of the men; those of the Christ may be found plainly recorded by competent witnesses, and in but one book—ergo, such a book must become the text-book for a nation founded and grounded on the faith of the Christian religion. It is easily traced to New England Puritanism; later, confirmed most authoritatively, witness the National Congress, which ordered this book published and disseminated in the daily or hourly trips on the railroads and tended only to good citizenship.

Men who derry Christianity as a "factor" are unparaphrased necessarily. They may have their fight with Ben Franklin, who moved that assents of Congress be opened with prayer.

Three notable events occurred on this national holiday, viz: The opening of Japanese ports by Commodore Perry. His mother had taught him three things—fear God, tell the truth, and hate the preachers. The Japanese junks swarmed about but none were allowed to come on board. He gathered his men about the capstan held service, and all joined with sailor lunge in singing:

"All people that on earth do dwell,"

"Sing to the Lord with cheerful voices."

And the good commodore opened the way for the "preachers" as no power had ever done!

Another event was the opening of the Robert College at Constantinople. A wonderful opening for Christianity by Christopher R. Roberts, the writer's Sunday school superintendent in New York City.

The third was the destruction of Cervara's fleet on a Sunday, the Fourth of July, like the present.

Stephen Girard also hated the preachers, and forbade their presence. I have heard their school sessions opened with the usual Bible lesson, not forsooth, as "religious instruction" (which is forbidden in terms), but as the highest moral teachings to be found.

Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, whose sermon yesterday from Psalms, xxxiii, 12, rang clear and full on this subject, refers in scathing terms to the suggested Sunday open-air concerts by government bands, the first ever attempted. The above is a poor reproduction of thought from a notable patriotic discourse.

J. H. SCHENCK.

CUBAN STATESMEN IN DUEL.

Members of House Fight with Rapiers Near Havana.

Havana, July 4.—The challenge sent by Speaker Ferrera to Congressman Monleon at the close of the session of the house Friday in consequence of offensive expressions used by Monleon on the floor of the house, resulted in a hotly contested duel with rapiers this morning.

Both men are accomplished swordsmen and were evenly matched. After fighting for five minutes each received a slight wound in his sword arm, whereupon honor was declared to be satisfied.

No Free Lunch in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—The 33 saloons in Omaha unanimously obeyed the daylight closing law, which went into effect last midnight. With the passing of the night saloon "free lunch" was dispensed with.

Hire Nonunion Men.

Pittsburg, July 4.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, whose works are closed because of a strike inaugurated by the Amalgamated Association, to-day opened offices for receiving independent or nonunion workmen, who will be taken to the idle plants and put to work.

LIQUOR MAKES MUTES TALK.

Tongues of Traveling Athletes Loosened at Bar.

Franklin, Pa., July 4.—The Pittsburg deaf mutes' baseball team came to Franklin yesterday for games yesterday and to-day. Around their hotel they made signs on their fingers that looked like conversation, and at the game in the afternoon one man, not a mute, did all the talking.

Last evening, however, the visitors spent some time in the hotel bar, with the result that, toward closing time, their tongues became quite loose, much to the astonishment of the bartender.

It developed that only two of the team were mutes, and to-day the local management canceled to-day's game. The Pittsburgers are stranded here.

CANNOT SEE MINISTER WU.

New York Delegation Will Not Find Him at Legation.

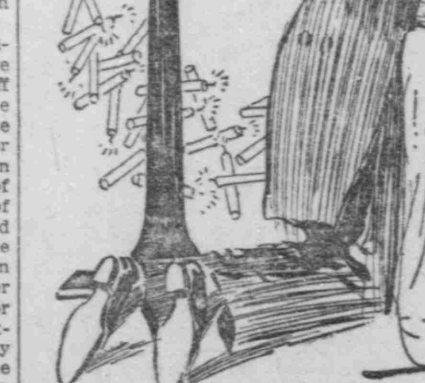
The delegation of Chinese merchants which came to Washington to call on Minister Wu to urge him to take up with the State Department the question of protesting Chinese throughout the country from the many alleged indignities heaped upon them since the murder of Elsie Sigel, will be disappointed when they call at the Chinese Legation.

The delegation, which was appointed at a mass meeting of Chinatown merchants, consists of Charles Fong Poo, Fong Gung Ton, and Chu Sik Chee, all of New York City. They did not visit the legation yesterday, but when they do they will find that Dr. Wu is in South America to present his credentials to the President of Peru, to which country he is also accredited.

They will confer with Dr. Wei-ching Yen, second secretary, who is in charge of the legation. With his usual Oriental politeness, Dr. Yen will listen to their tale of woe, and inform them that their case will be taken under advisement.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE.

Right side down, near umbrella.



AS TO POPPING

The cracker pops and it is done—It sinks in silence then; The man who pops has just begun—Ru-fused, he'll pop again.

To whom will he propose next?

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SUMATRA PIRATES

SUFFOCATE IN CAVE

Dutch Adopt Drastic Methods in Punishing Crime

SOME WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Natives Attack Messenger Sent to Arrange Terms of Surrender, and After that No Mercy Is Shown. Fire Built at Mouth of Cavern and Outlaws Are Smoked Out.

Victoria, British Columbia, July 4.—

The stern methods of the Dutch soldiers in their East Indian possessions, found by experience to be necessary in dealing with the semi-barbarous natives with whom piracy continues an industry rather than a crime, were dramatically illustrated in the deliberate suffocation to death of some thirty Achinese men, women, and children by a punitive expedition on the Sumatra coast in early June, according to advices received by the Canadian Pacific liner.

The victims were supposed to be the same daring and bloodthirsty party that a few weeks previously had attacked and plundered a trading junk off Japora, killing the majority of her crew.

Tracked to Roomy Cave.

The perpetrators of this outwary being pursued by police boats from Singapore, took refuge in Southern Sumatra, where they established headquarters in a roomy cave, to which they were tracked by the Dutch troops, assisted by local guides, whose enmity the fugitives had incurred by forays and nameless cruelties.

Overtures were opened for the surrender of the party, and the pirates asked that one of the military officers be sent to discuss the situation. For this unpleasant duty a young lieutenant volunteered, only to be promptly driven back, fatally wounded with spears.

The pirates were then called upon to surrender unconditionally, still being guaranteed safety for their women and children. Their reply was a shower of spears and shots from the ancient firearms they possessed.

Smoke Pours Into Cave.

Orders were thereupon given that no mercy be shown. The commanding officers had fires built at the cavern mouth, the smoke from which poured inward in dense clouds.

When it was thought that the outlaws had been sufficiently smoked out to be amenable, the fires were extinguished and an entrance gained. The work of punishment was found to have been complete, for of the thirty-one Achinese not one remained alive.

The bodies of twenty-eight, including several women and children, were buried in one huge trench, and the avenging force returned to Batavia.

ARMY GETS NEW COLORS.

American Colony at Havana Presents Cuban Troop with Flags.

Havana, July 4.—In the presence of President Gomez, the members of the cabinet, senators, representatives, and a great concourse of spectators, a stand of colors, purchased by a popular subscription by the American colony, was to-day presented to the new Cuban army.

The presentation address was made by Albert Wright, president of the American Club. Gen. Pino Guerra responded as commander-in-chief of the Cuban army.

WANT ANGLICAN RECTOR.

New York Presbyterians May Extend Call to London Divine.

New York, July 4.—The pulpit committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has done an unusual thing in giving serious consideration to a Church of England clergyman as pastor of the largest American Presbyterian church. At a meeting of the committee the name of Rev. J. Stuart Holden was discussed, and a special deputation of three was named to hear him preach.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian pulpit is vacant through the resignation of Rev. Dr. Ross Stevenson, minister, and Rev. Dr. E. F. Hallenbeck, associate minister.

Rev. J. Stuart Holden is rector of the Anglican St. Paul's Parish, London. He is in his early prime in point of years, an earnest worker, and a man of heart, although he is without any unusual methods, and is said to be a good executive. Mr. Holden belongs to the extreme broad church in his readiness to fraternize with nonconformists and with American Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

Employees who are total abstainers will be given preference in promotions. In listing men also total abstainers will be given preference. The men also are given notice that whosever drinks heavily, or even occasionally becomes intoxicated, will be subject to dismissal.

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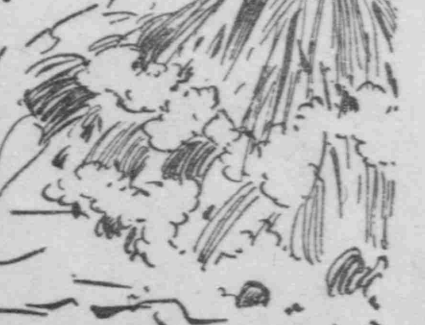
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